

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.
Received up to 26th June, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th June, referring to the presentation of the freedom of the city of London to Lord Dufferin and his speech on the occasion, observes that he received greater honor in England than even Lord Ripon. But it is difficult to understand what Lord Dufferin has done to deserve such honor. He himself referred to his important services in this country. He said that he had fortified the north-west frontier, brought the Black Mountain expedition to a close, instilled the fear of British power into the hearts of the Thibetans by inflicting defeats on them in the Sikkim War, and annexed Burma to British territory. He added that, in spite of the additional expenditure which the above measures had involved, he left the Indian treasury in a very satisfactory condition, there being a surplus of several lakhs of rupees at the time of his departure. His audience, in general, may have been highly pleased with the glowing account given by himself of his own exploits. But all thoughtful Englishmen are sure to be of opinion that such exploits do not add to the glory of England. As regards the fortification of the frontier, Lord Dufferin did not at all strengthen the bonds of union.

Circulation,
415 copies.

between Government and the people, although the friendship of the people is most essential for the protection of the country against a foreign invasion. How much credit the conquest of Burma reflects on his lordship is apparent from the circumstances that, although more than four years have elapsed since the annexation of the province, peace and order have not yet been established there. The Burmese, who lived in peace before, have been obliged to abandon their homes, wives and children, and to take up arms in the defence of their liberty. With reference to the satisfactory condition of the Government treasury in Lord Dufferin's time, it should be observed that he introduced the income tax and the kerosine oil duty, and enhanced the salt tax, in order to provide funds for meeting the expenses which his warlike and ambitious policy involved. Sir David Barbour observes in his Financial Report that the surplus of some lakhs of rupees could not be called a surplus. If Englishmen consider the annexation of a country and the destruction of its population honorable, then all honor is due to Lord Dufferin. If Englishmen consider the raising of funds by taxing the necessities of life in this country and the application of such funds to the destruction of the independence of millions of human beings in other countries honorable, then all honour is due to Lord Dufferin. If Englishmen consider the maintenance of the financial equilibrium by adding to the burdens of the people honorable, then all honor is due to Lord Dufferin. Let the opinion of the 360 Englishmen who assembled in the Guildhall on the 29th May be what it may, the *Hindustan* does not consider such proceedings honorable. Lord Dufferin freely showered praises on a number of European officials; but he made no mention of Lord Reay and Lord Connemara, probably because they are in favor of the National Congress, nor did he praise any native official. The fact is, that a native official is not considered worthy of praise even if he works himself to death. Lord Dufferin is quite right in saying that natives are loyal from self-interest. His Lordship thinks that there are some disaffected men in this country and considers some editors to be among those men. The *Hindustan* does not fancy that there is a single native editor who desires the

overthrow of British supremacy in this country. If any newspapers are disloyal, they are the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which are always trying to cause disaffection in the minds of the people towards Government. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Lord Dufferin did not accuse educated natives of disloyalty.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 13th June, received Lord Dufferin's declaration in his Guildhall speech that India's loyalty is due to self-interest. on the 25th idem, contains a cartoon in which Lord Dufferin, in the shape of partly a man, partly a wolf and partly a lamb, is represented as painting the picture of a lovely woman representing India. The letterpress below is—

Circulation,
450 copies.

A lamb or a wolf?

Lord Dufferin.—India is loyal, but her loyalty is due to self-interest.

The *Mashr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 19th June, expresses great satisfaction at the intended visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor to this country, and is specially glad to hear that no presents will be exchanged. The editor is afraid that native princes will still foolishly persist in giving presents.

Circulation,
115 copies.

The *Tut-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th June, referring to the rumour as to the warning administered by the Czar to the Shah of Persia, against the latter making any concession to England unfavorable to Russia, advises the Shah to strengthen his friendship with the British Government and the Sultan of Turkey, and assures His Majesty that in that case the Russian Government will not be able to harm Persia.

Circulation,
310 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 20th June, observes that Kashmīr affairs continue to occupy considerable attention. Some newspapers are in favor of the Council of Regency, while others have taken the side of the Mahārāja. The *Akhbār-i-Am*

Circulation,
175 copies.

is the strongest supporter of His Highness and has published a series of articles in his favor. After a careful perusal of both kinds of newspapers, any unprejudiced man is sure to come to the conclusion that the Mahárāja is a simpleton and not fit to rule over a State. His Highness complains that he was deceived by his adversaries and induced by them to apply for the establishment of a Council. Obviously, a prince who could be deceived in such a matter is not a fit person to be made the arbiter of the destinies of thousands of men. Under these circumstances the management of the affairs of the State through a Council of Regency is highly advisable. But the ill-treatment to which the Mahárāja and his friends are alleged to have been subjected by the present Council is quite unjustifiable. Political officials are notorious for their highhandedness. The highhanded proceedings of Sir Lepel Griffin and Colonel Ward in Bhopal are well known to the public. The Government of India had better appoint a commission to inquire into the alleged ill-treatment of the Mahárāja by the Council and the Resident, if His Highness' complaints do not seem to be quite unfounded.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 16th June, refers to the assistance given by native princes to Government during the Mutiny of 1857, and to the aid offered by them on the occasion of the frontier crisis in 1887, and expresses surprise that, in spite of their display of such loyalty, Government allows them to be ill-treated by its political officials. The highhanded proceedings of Sir Lepel Griffin in the native States of Central India are well known to Government and the public. He brought about the fall of Sadiq Hasan Khan, and appointed those men who had ingratiated themselves with him, by flattery, to posts in Gwalior on high salaries. Major Barr, the notorious late Superintendent of the Rewah State, who was deputed to Gwalior as Resident on Colonel Bannerman's retirement, greatly interferes in the affairs of the State, and has reduced the power of the Council of Regency to naught. It is to be hoped that Mr. Henvey, the Political Agent for Central India, will inquire

Alleged unnecessary interference of Major Barr, Resident, in the affairs of the Gwalior State.

into the matter and prevent Major Barr from unnecessarily interfering with the Council.

The *Surma-i-Rozgār* (Agra), of the 16th June, complains that Pandit Ráj Narain, the Naib Mir Munshi in the office of the Political Agent for the native States of Dholpur, Bharatpur and Karoli, is a relative of Pandit Bishan Lal, the Vakíl of the Bharatpur State, attending on the Political Agent, and also of Pandit Nand Lal, who is in the service of the Karoli State, and that consequently the Naib Mir Munshi is likely to show undue indulgence to the Bharatpur and Karoli States. He may not bring to the notice of the Political Agent any complaints made by any persons against those States.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 21st June, complains that Revenue farmers in the revenue farmers in native States, having no permanent interest in land and no sympathy with cultivators, fleece them in every possible way. The *Ázád* asks native princes to put a stop to the farm system, and to settle land with cultivators after making a proper measurement and survey.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The same paper is glad to see that General Azamu-l-din Khan is desirous of improving the condition of the peasantry in Rámpur. The grant of occupancy rights would no doubt be a great boon to cultivators, but necessary precautions should be taken for the protection of those rights. It is well known how occupancy-tenants in the North-Western Provinces are oppressed. It would be specially necessary to keep an eye on patwáris.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 17th June, goes into mourning in honour of the death of the Mahārāja of Benares, expressing deep regret at the melancholy incident, and referring to the generosity, hospitality and other good qualities of the Mahārāja. (Some other newspapers notice the Mahārāja's death with regret.)

Circulation,
1,400 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 21st June, referring to Mr. Bradlaugh's resolution condemning the report of the Public Service Commission in certain respects, and proposing the appointment of a Parliamentary Select Committee to inquire into the administration of India, expresses entire approval of the resolution and is highly gratified at the sanction of the proposal by the House of Commons. When Mr. Bradlaugh has succeeded in his proposal as to the appointment of a Select Committee, there is every reason to hope that he will be able to convince the Committee that the Public Service Commission has given a stone to the natives who asked for bread. He has rendered an important service to this country and has justified the bestowal on him of the title of 'Member for India.' The *Pioneer* has been quite disconcerted by his lending the support of his voice to this country, and plaintively complains that the Indian political agitators now lay everything before Parliament. But not long ago the Allahabad newspaper declared that the raising of Indian questions in Parliament would be useless. Many persons are anxious to know what benefit the National Congress has bestowed on the country. They should observe that if Mr. Bradlaugh continues to question Sir John Gorst regarding Indian affairs in the way he has lately done, the Anglo-Indian officials will think twice before committing any illegal act, and all official highhandedness will cease before long. This will be no small benefit for which the country is indebted to the Congress. The *Pioneer* is afraid that a question may be put some day to the Under-Secretary of State regarding Kashmir. A question is sure to be asked ere long. Mr. Bradlaugh has probably learnt from Indian newspapers by this time that the Maharaja has been the victim of a wicked conspiracy, and that a great injustice has been done to His Highness. The people in England will some day find out what utterly false rumours have been sedulously spread by the *Pioneer* against the Maharaja. The *Pioneer* seems to have

already been seized by fear of an exposure. It tells the Mahārāja that the men whom he considers his best friends and advisers are his enemies. Obviously, the *Pioneer* means that he should break off all connection with the men who have espoused his cause, and follow the advice of those men who may be recommended to him by itself in that behalf. It is not ashamed now to assume the rôle of a mentor to His Highness, while it is itself the cause of his fall. A more shameless newspaper is hardly to be found on the face of the earth. It was expected that the Mahārāja's letter to Lord Lansdowne, and Pandit Gopi Nath's letter, would induce the *Pioneer* to reflect, but it still has the audacity to declare that the Government of India has been obliged to interfere against its will. The *Pioneer* can no more abandon its habit of lying than can a scorpion that of stinging. A single question asked by Mr. Bradlaugh in Parliament will make Government do justice to the Mahārāja. Hence His Highness should join the Congress.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd June, is glad to notice that Sir John Gorst has introduced a Bill into the House of Commons for reducing the number of Members of the Council of the Secretary of State from 15 to 12. This measure will effect a saving of Rs. 40,000 a year, the allowance paid to each Member being £100 per annum. The whole Council had better be abolished.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th June, says that the Government of India has exempted all pensions drawn from the Indian Treasury outside the limits of this country from payment of the income tax. Is this justice? Residents of this country who earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow and whose income is only Rs. 40 a month have to pay the income tax. Many men whose income does not exceed Rs. 20 or Rs. 15 a month have been assessed. In that case the Government is not justified in exempting retired Anglo-Indian officials, who draw handsome pensions in England for doing nothing, from the operation of the Income Tax Act.

Circulation,
415 copies.

Circulation
310 copies.

A correspondent of the *Tatt-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th June, referring to the case of Mr. Crawford, the late Commissioner of Poona, expresses surprise and regret at the circumstance that Mr. Crawford has been acquitted of the charge of corruption, while the native magistrates, who were obliged to pay him bribes, have been deprived of their Criminal powers, and Hanumant Rao has been sentenced to imprisonment. It would have been better for the native magistrates had they deposed to Mr. Crawford having been a very honest official. European officials are animated by a strong race feeling and are unwilling to convict any brother official on any serious charge. The writer then adverts to the speech of the Judge of Poona at the darbar held by him in honor of the Queen-Empress' Birthday, and observes that he expressed his regret at the Crawford case, and advised the darbaris to report at once to Government any official who might be guilty of misbehaviour. But the writer thinks that the treatment which the native magistrates, who gave evidence against Mr. Crawford, have received, will hardly encourage any native to give evidence against any European official in future.

Circulation,
620 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd June, regrets to say that some Honorary Magistrates are guilty of improper and illegal proceedings, and asks the District Officers to keep an eye on them.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 19th June, says that the suggestion of the Allahabad *Morning Post*, as to the settlement of the Brahmini bull question on the occasion of the consideration of the Endowments Bill, is a very pertinent one. The Allahabad newspaper is of opinion that the trustee who will be appointed to the management and control of endowments should be directed to keep an eye on such bulls. The *Hindustan* thinks that the best plan would be to send the bulls to the kinsheds. Some judges are of opinion that such bulls are nobody's property, while others consider them public property. Disputes frequently arise between Hindus and Musalmáns regarding them. The Sriman Swami has long been endeavouring in vain to get a solution of the problem. Any solution would be welcome to the public.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for April, received on the 22nd June, says that the promoters of the National Congress asked for Home Rule. The Members of Parliament have decided to grant one or two new rights to natives, with a view to checking the political agitation. On the other hand, they have secretly resolved to destroy the growing cotton industry of this country, so that natives may be unable to improve their material condition. New Acts will be passed in order to enable the Manchester mill-owners to undersell the Indian mill-owners. Government cares more for the interests of a handful of Manchester weavers than for those of the naked and starved millions of this country. The writer then complains that, as it is, 870 million maunds of wheat are exported from India to England every year, and that steps are being taken to increase the exports. The consequence will be that prices will rise still more, and the people will be reduced to starvation. Government should be ashamed of such injustice and selfishness.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 19th June, adverting to the rumour that chaprasis in Government offices at Moradabad will be transferred to other places, protests against the proposal, on the ground that it will cause great hardship to the chaprasis, their pay being very small. The writer is of opinion that the transfer of chaprasis is not necessary like that of other Government servants, as the former exercise no power.

Circulation,
100 copies.

EDUCATION.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 24th June, says that since the middle class examination certificate has been made a *sine qua non* for admission to the public service, great importance has been generally attached to the examination. But it is to be regretted that the examination does not seem to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. Sometimes the questions are said to have been tampered with at a centre of examination, sometimes the

Circulation,
76 copies.

questions are reported to be unusually stiff, and so forth. It is difficult to say how far these complaints are well founded until a thorough inquiry is made into them. It would be well if the answer papers of the unsuccessful candidates were returned by the Board of Examiners to the headmasters of the schools to which the candidates belong. This measure, if adopted, would remove a great deal of complaint, and would tend to make the examiners examine the answer papers more carefully than at present. The *Almora Akhbār* then refers to the circumstance that Messrs. Row and Hornby, examiners for the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, lost the answer papers of some candidates, which were subsequently, with difficulty, found by the Registrar; and observes that the candidates would have been declared unsuccessful, had not the Registrar found their papers.

Circulation,
350 copies.

A correspondent of the *Surma-i-Rozgār* (Agra), of the 16th June, is glad to say that of the 18 candidates who appeared at the late Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination from the inferior Zila School at Mainpuri, 12 have passed, two standing high in the first division. The results of the school have always been satisfactory since it has been placed in charge of Babu Chura Mal, Headmaster. The Director of Public Instruction should now make it a superior Zila School. It is difficult to understand why Government sanctioned aid to the Mission School at Mainpuri, the results of which are always unsatisfactory. Only one student of that school has passed the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination this year.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), of the 19th June, on the authority of Gopal Ram, the Headmaster of the Rohtasgarh School, complains that the teachers employed in the schools in Sasseram, Shahabad district, have not yet received their salaries for the last three months, and have consequently been reduced to great straits. They have sent petitions to the Local and District Boards and the Deputy Inspector and Inspector of Schools, in vain.

POST-OFFICE

The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 20th June, complains that the registry clerk in the city post-office at Agra does not properly treat the people; that he receives with great reluctance letters and other articles presented to him for registry after 4 P. M., and in no case receives any article after 4.30 P. M., although, according to rule, he should receive articles till 5 P. M.

Circulation,
100 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 13th June, says that for the defence of their country and on behalf of Government, natives may some day be called on to take up arms and encounter an enemy. But

Circulation,
450 copies.

Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan ridiculed for his opposition to the National Congress, and for his holding a theatre at the Aligarh exhibition. if, in accordance with the wishes of anti-Congressists, Government neither amends the Arms Act nor encourages native volunteering, and if natives, particularly Musalmáns, are taught singing and dancing by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, whom the *Oudh Punch* calls *Pir Bhuchri* (a priest of *hijras* or eunuchs) and *Pir Nechari* (a believer in nature, or a fatalist, the usual nick-name applied by orthodox Musalmáns to Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan), and they become eunuchs, their condition on the occasion may be easily imagined. Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan and his sons, Mr. Justice Mahmud and Saiyid Hamid, are then represented as conversing with one another like eunuchs, as expressing their ignorance of the use of arms, and as being afraid to use them, when required to fight with an assailant.

A correspondent of the *Jashan-i-Qaisari* (Aligarh), of the 15th June, complains that jackals and wild boars abound in Patiali in the Etah district, and attack men and animals. The men and animals bitten by the brutes become mad and die. The people are consequently afraid to go out of their houses after sunset. Wild boars are another great nuisance and do much injury to crops.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	June 14th	June 20th	240 copies.
2	Akhbar-i-Azam	Meerut	"	"	Munqarab Husain	" 18th	" 22nd	63 "
3	Akhbar-i-Chand	Chunar	"	"	Khan.	"	" 24th	140 "
4	Azam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rajab Ali Khan	"	" 26th	250 "
5	Aligarh Investigator Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Rahmatu-l-lah	"	" 21st & 25th.	498 copies (in- cluding 283 copies taken by Govern- ment).
6	Alamdar Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Gulab Rai	" 18th & 22nd.	"	76 copies.
7	Amru-i-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	"	Sadé Nand	" 24th	" 26th	150 "
8	Asfuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Amir Ali	" 16th	" 22nd	164 "
9	Azad	"	"	"	Kishan Lal	" 22nd	" 24th	240 "
10	Bharat Bandhan	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Ahmad Ali	" 21st	" 26th	150 "
11	Bharat Jwan	Benares	"	"	Mihir Chand	"	" 20th	1,400 "
12	Buddhi Prakash	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Ram Krishn Varmá,	" 17th	" 21st	88 "
13	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Chandra Shekhar	" 14th	" 24th	300 "
14	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 22nd	" 26th	438 "
15	Gohar-i-Nigar	Agra	"	Bi-monthly	Muhammad Husain,	" 24th	" 25th	150 "
16	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Sadidu-l-din	" 20th	" 22nd	250 "
17	Hindustan	Kalkankar	"	Daily	Balkrishn Bhatt	For April	June 20th, 22nd,	415 "
18	Hindustani	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Raghubir Prasad Misra.	June 19th, 21st, 25th & 28th.	June 20th, 22nd, 24th & 26th.	300 "

31	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	"	12th, 15th & 19th.	22nd, 24th & 25th.	100	"
30	Jashan-i-Qaisar	Aligarh	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Sukhan Lal	"	15th	23rd	200	"
31	Karamat	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	"	17th & 24th.	20th & 26th.	250	"
32	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar	"	21st	23rd	500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).	"
33	Kashmiri Pattrikā				Misra, M.A.					
34	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Rudra Prasad	"	24th	26th	1,200 copies.	"
35	Kashmiri Pattrikā	"	"	"	Debi Prasad	"	For June	"	217	"
36	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Agra	"	"	Narayan Prasad	"	June 18th	21st	300	"
37	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Pilibhit	"	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khan	"	14th & 21st.	20th & 25th.	200	"
38	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	"	"	17th	21st	130	"
39	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ghulam Muhammad	"	19th	"	115	"
40	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	"	"	Durgá Prasad	"	22nd	26th	50	"
41	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	"	12th	20th	300	"
42	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Hoshangabad	"	"	Karimu-l-lah	"	21st	25th	370	"
43	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Bijnor	"	"	Ahmed Khan	"	20th	22nd	100	"
44	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Agra	"	Tri-monthly	Amjad Ali	"	17th	"	250	"
45	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Babu-l-lah Khan	"	20th	23rd	175	"
46	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Etawah	"	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Muhsin	"	24th	25th	75	"
47	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Jaunpur	"	Weekly	Jamná Dás Biswas	"	23rd	26th	620	"
48	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Agra	"	"	Shiva Narayan Lal	"	8th & 15th.	20th & 22nd.	50	"
49	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Fatehpur	"	"	Muhammad Ali	"	24th	26th	400 copies.	"
50	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Agra	"	"	Wasudeva Bhaskar	"	19th	21st	550 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	"
51	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Harda	"	"	"	"	"	"	450 copies.	"
52	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	"	20th to 26th.	20th to 26th.	400	"
53	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
54	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
55	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
56	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
57	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
58	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
59	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
60	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
61	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
62	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
63	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
64	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
65	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
66	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
67	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
68	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
69	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
70	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
71	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
72	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
73	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
74	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
75	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
76	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
77	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
78	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
79	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
80	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
81	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
82	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
83	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
84	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
85	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
86	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
87	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
88	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
89	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
90	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
91	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
92	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
93	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
94	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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96	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
97	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
98	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
99	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
100	Kashmiri Pattrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
30	...	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Husain	June 17th	1899.	250 copies.
31	...	Agra	"	Monthly	Khair-ul-lah Khan	For June	June 20th	50
32	...	Batām	"	Weekly	...	June 13th	" 23rd	100
33	...	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	" 19th, 20th, 22nd & 24th	" 23rd, 24th & 25th	75
34	17th	" 22nd	103
35	" 20th	" 21st	135
36	20th & June	" 22nd	250
37	Hindi.	19th.	...	250
38	...	Agra	Urdu	"	Husain	June 18th	" 21st	180
39	...	Moradabad	"	"	Munim Ali Khan	" 19th	" 20th	135
40	...	Lucknow	"	"	Puran Chand	" 16th	" 17th	210
41	...	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Husain	"	" 21st	110
42	...	"	"	"	Sabit Ali	"	"	"

London,
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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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